

## CONGRESS.

## EDWARD'S EXPLANATION

## BILL TO EQUALIZE BOUNTIES

## REGIMENTS IN THE IMPROVEMENT CASE

## POWERFUL SPEECH OF JUDGE BLACK

## RECEIVING PRESENTS NOT A BRIBE.

## JURISDICTION AND GUILT GO HAND IN HAND

## BILL DAY IN THE HOUSE

## COINAGE OF THE SILVER DOLLAR

## SENATE.

## The Senate met at 11 a. m., about eighteen

## minutes after the adjournment of the House.

## The President of the Senate, Mr. Edmunds,

## read the report of the Committee on the

## Bill to Equalize Bounties, introduced by

## Mr. Edmunds, and reported by Mr. Edmunds.

## The bill was read twice and passed by

## yeas 28, nays 17.

## The bill was then taken up for consideration.

## Mr. Edmunds moved to suspend the

## rules and pass the bill without debate.

## The motion was agreed to.

## The bill was then passed by yeas 28,

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Interest in the case, and said if the Senate

found the defendant guilty on the evidence

presented he should go to his grave with the

conviction that the most august body in the

land had been deceived by a man who had

been given a most unjust verdict. If justice

could not be had here, where on the face

of the globe could it be had?

He complained of the harshness which had

characterized the prosecution from the outset.

He referred to the question of jurisdiction,

which he claimed was still an open one, and

said that the claim that the Senate had jurisdiction

was contrary to the letter and spirit of the

Constitution. The clause was put there

to protect the people against a corrupt

President, Vice President or other officers, so

that these officers could be removed if guilty

of certain crimes.

It was a proposition that no one had been

impeached enough to solve how a man could

be removed from office which did not hold.

The records of the convention that framed the

Constitution did not show any intention of the

application of the principle to persons not in

office. If such a power was conferred by the

Constitution it was in very obscure words, and

if there was a doubt, who was entitled to it?

The power, too, was one likely to be

abused. It had been abused, and in high party

times was liable to be abused again.

He argued that the two questions of jurisdiction

and guilt went hand in hand, and were

inseparable. If one half the Senate believed

that the court had no jurisdiction, and the

accused was guilty, and the other half be-

lieved there was jurisdiction but the accused

was not guilty, then not one Senator could

vote for conviction. He said that even the

man with the worst character must be held

to the proof positive before he could be convicted.

And how much stronger it must be to convict

man whose character had been beyond reproach?

He said, in conclusion, come into court with

a higher character than William W. Belknap.

The law did not contemplate a subtle fall

from an upright man to a criminal, and

who could conceive the sudden transformation

of this man from his pure and upright

character to the man who had been given the

verdict? Would he have been given the

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rules and pass a resolution authorizing the

committee of the House conducting investigations

to report at any time.

The House, by a vote of 121 to 77, refused

to suspend the rules, two-thirds not voting

in the affirmative.

Mr. SPRINGER, of Ill., moved to suspend

the rules and pass a resolution authorizing a

sub-committee of the Committee on Foreign

Affairs to proceed to New York and take

testimony in relation to the Venezuelan

commission.

The House refused to suspend the rules and

pass the bill.

Mr. HENDERSON, of W. Va., introduced a bill

authorizing the Commissioners of the

district of Columbia

to anticipate the revenue until December 1,

1876, by loan or otherwise, to the amount of

\$418,557.20. Passed.

Mr. RICE, of Ohio, offered a resolution di-

recting the Secretary of the Treasury to report

within one week the amount of gold coin and

gold bullion, respectively, in the Treasury

and actually owned by the Government, together

with a full account of the gold certificates and

all other obligations payable in gold in the

Treasury. Adopted.

Mr. WHITE, of Ky., offered a resolution

giving to all soldiers and sailors who were

enlisted to build a sum of one dollar per

year in lieu of the lands to which they

would be entitled. Rejected.

Mr. LAMAR, of Miss., from the Committee

on the Pacific Railroad, reported and

extended the time for the completion of the

Northern Pacific railroad.

The House refused to suspend the rules and

take the bill up.

Mr. CALDWELL, of Tenn., offered a reso-

lution directing the Secretary of the Treasury

to report to the House the amount of gold

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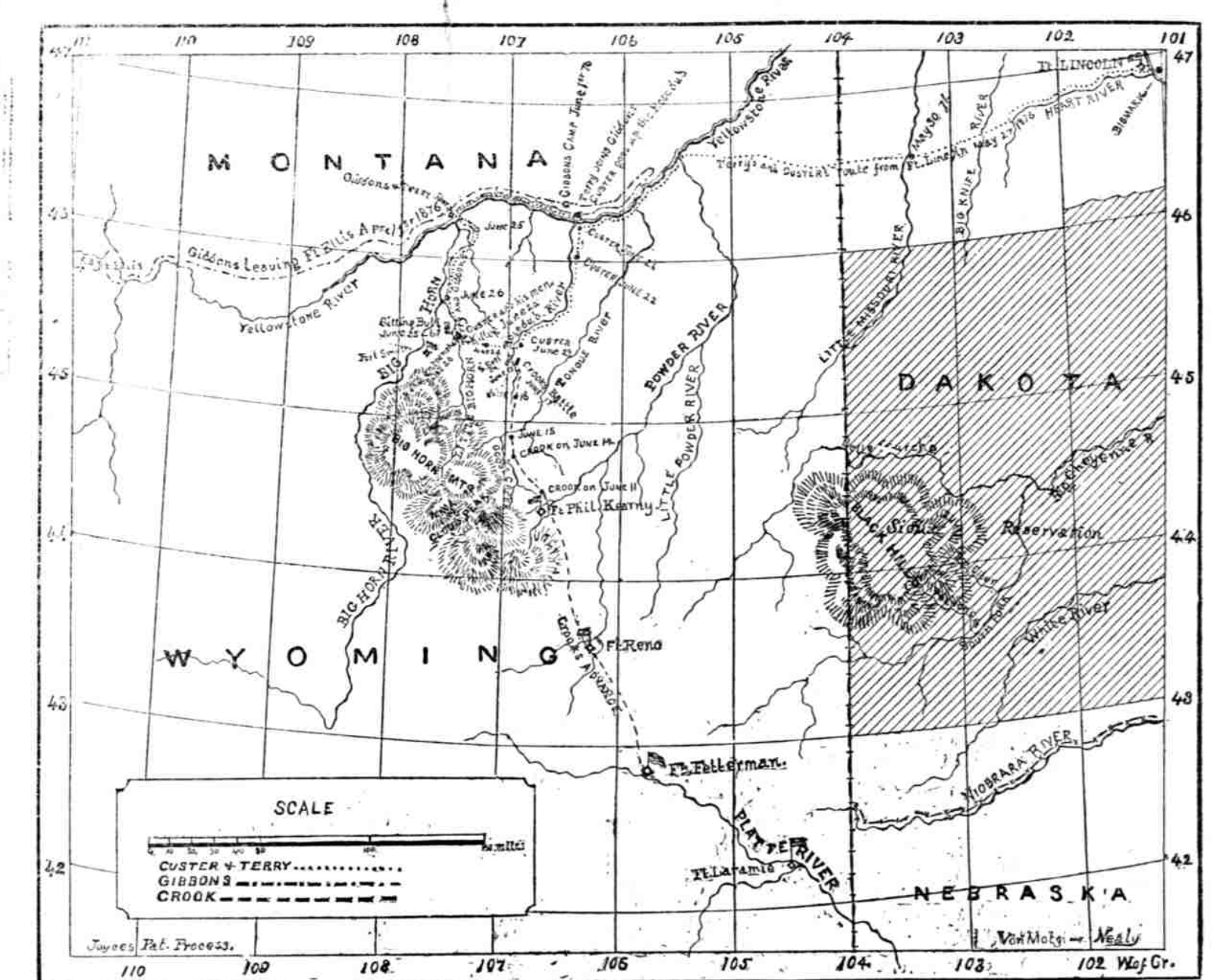
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## THE LITTLE BIG HORN BATTLEGROUND

## CUSTER'S LAST CONTEST.

Scenes and incidents on the battle-field.

The Sioux reservation covers the south-west-

ern part of Dakota Territory, extending about

100 miles north and south and 110 or 115 miles

east and west, the Missouri river running

from north to south. The Sioux nation

is composed of different, more or less

powerful, tribes among which the tribes of

Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, Crazy Horse and

Sitting Bull occupy the principal places, the

last one outnumbering the other ones. By

the treaty of 1868, the Government agreed

to furnish the Sioux with annuities, and

to furnish them with land. The Sioux

tribes, however, were not satisfied with the

reservation, getting their rations and sup-

plies from the Government. Some other

tribes, however, especially Sitting Bull's,

did not respect the treaty, frequently bring-

ing annoyance to and making raids on the

settlements in the adjoining counties.

The apprehension of paying deposits of pre-

cious metals in the Black Hills made the

United States Government try to treat with

the Sioux chiefs, especially with Red Cloud

and Spotted Tail, for the sale of that part

of the Black Hills known as the Black

Mountain. The negotiations, however, failed,

and only a part of the Sioux hunting

grounds north of the Black Hills were

leased to the Government for a term of

years. The Government would soon find an

issue from this deal. The Government would

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## CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

## Against the Soft-Money Fellows.

The early part of the day yesterday was

spent in reading bills in order to keep out

soft-money resolutions.

## The Investigation of Judge Wiley.

The Committee investigating the judicial

conduct of Judge Wiley met again yesterday

and examined two witnesses. The testimony